the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492. Titles, in law, whether international or municipal, are joint or several. The owner must own with others, or alone. We know no other class of titles.

"There exists a joint title, which has resolved itself into a joint occupancy.' This technical precision in legal language is admianything but annihilation. If not used, they may lapse, or be barred by limitation, or, in tional title or territory, for nations never die, of limitation. In the case of discovery, the title so acquired must be used within a reasonable time. But when once used, it is gon resolved itself into anything less than a niards was occupied within a reasonable time, and so was that discovered by Americans; and the title which the Americans acquired occupation, and that which they acquired by joint title in Oregon, either by self-resolution, of the American title, or by the act of its indivisible, now and forever.—N. Y. News. " But if this English joint title has resolved

be a joint title; and therefore this learned drowned, on last Tuesday night, in Marceljournal contradicts itself in saying that an English joint title still exists. Mere occupancy or possession may not give any title, for it may be adverse to the party possessing the lock, and before assistance could be ties; with Mexico it is very doubtful whether any the title, or it may be under some stipulation given him life was extinct .- Defiance Demo- further proceedings will be had. which expressly excludes title from the party crat. permitted to occupy. This last is precisely the species of occupation which we have granted to the English by treaty; an occupa-tion expressly saving our tide."

While the Tax Bill of last session was to any person or firm, amounting, in the agto Kelley's Tax Bill, so just in itself, was Defiance Democrat. stricken out, and another substituted, declaring that the furniture of every description ture necessary for the family, shall be taken idle gossip. The Union, in contradicting it and deemed as stock in trade, and taxed ac- says: cordingly. Under this amendment, the scanty furniture of a tavern or boarding house is subject to taxation, white that of the banker, not a shadow of truth in it. Mr. Bachanan costly sideboards and luxurious sofas-his justice is in it-and what excuse can be given for such partial and unjust legislationare matters which the federal members of the Legislature must answer.

from Doggett's City Directory from this ner. year, that there are 166 churches and places of public worship in this city-of which 33 are Protestant Episcopal, 30 Presbyterian, 24 Methodist Episcopal, 22 Baptist, 16 Roman Catholic, 15 Dutch Reformed, 8 lic money on deposite on the 30th ult., shows Jewish, 8 African, 5 Congregational, 5 Associate Reformed Presbyterian, 1 Universalist, the following: 4 French, 3 Lutheran, 5 Reformed Presby-terian, 2 Unitarian, 2 Welsh, 1 Methodist Protestant, 17 miscellaneous. Connected with the various congregations are 39 moral and religious societies. There are 75 Daily and Weekly papers published in the city, and 48 Monthlies and other periodicals.—N. Y.

MORE BEAUTIES OF THE TARIFF SYSTEM. -The Merrimack Manufacturing Company have made an extra dividend of 10 per cent. out of their surplus profits, besides, reserving a sufficient sum to build a new mill, which will be the largest in Lowell .- Exchange

It has been but a few days since we an-nounced that the Merimack Manufacturing Company had divided 20 per cent. upon their ent institutions and individuals amounts to capital stock for the last year, and now we nearly \$11,000,000. hear that, during the same year, they divide 10 per cent. additional out of their surplus profits, reserving sufficient to build a new mill, tal invested for the past year will, we should sand and a million of dollars. This is quite a pretty little sum to be poured into the pockets of a few men, in one year, by means of an unequal tariff, which unjustly taxes the whole west so as to enable a few eastern people, that the Whigs, before the election manufacturers to amass princely fortunes .-Ohio Stateman

THE "BASELESS FABRIC" OF ALFRED KEL-LEY .- Under the bank law of last winter, not one cent of specie is required to make the billholder safe. Well may Follet's Exchange Bank of this city "sell its gold and silver daily," for it can have no use for such vulgar when the law allows them to issue three hundred thousand dollars in paper, without requiring them to keep on hand a single dollar to redeem it! When pay day comes, these baseless banks, unlike the "baseless fabric of a vision," will leave a wreck behind-a wreck to the hopes of all silly enough to trust them.-Ohio States-

Texas.—The welcome which is extended to Texas, by the Democracy of the country, on the occasion of her admission to the Union, is every where of the most ardent kind. When the intelligences reached Buffalo, a spontaneous meeting of the Democracy of that city took place at the Court House. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic rable. A title resolving itself into something meetings ever held there. The vast assem-else! Titles do not resolve themselves into blage seemed to be animated by one spirit of patriotism. The resolutions which oreathe the true spirit of Democracy, were received other words, expire; and this is the only with acclamation. The meeting was adspecies of resolution which they may reach dressed by Messrs. W. L. G. Smith, G. W. of themselves. Nor does this apply to na-tional title or territory, for nations never die, effect. The importance of the step of anand are not barred of their rights by statutes nexation to our country in either contingency, of war or peace, was eloquently portrayed. Previous to the organization of the meeting in the Conrt House, 30 guns were fired in permanent, and defeasible only by conquest the Park. It was soon found that the Court or cession. Has the American title to Ore- House was too small for the crowd assembled, and it adjourned into the Park. From the title? The country discovered by the Spa- series of resolutions adopted on the occasion, the Convention with the spirit and unanimity we select the following as a sample of the which has thus far made us invincible. We, in spirit which pervades the whole:

Resolved, That we rejoice in this brilliant by discovery has thus become parmanent by triumph of the cause of humanity, this victory of honest diplomacy over the intrigues of cession, is permanent against every thing but European powers, and the artifices of their conquest or cession. Hence the American servants; that the general result has illustitle, once several, has resolved itself into trated the Texan character as above the reach neither joint title, nor anything less than of corruption and contemning menaces. joint title. In despite of any self-resolution, Texas has obeyed the voice of honor and the it still remains a several title. Has it been dictates of that enlarged policy which seeks State nominations. We are in the minority in the resolved into anything else, by any act of the good of the world, and we take her to the owner? We have already said that it our bosom as worthy of our confidence and has not. Therefore the British have no love, and declare that nought shall separate

DROWNED .- A man by the name of Milton itself into a joint occupancy, it has ceased to Cogswell, of Ind pendence in his county, was

Just as we predicted in our last, the only democratic lock-tender on the Wabash and Erie Canal has been discharged; and for no other reason under Heaven than because he is a democrat. This, we are told, pending in the Senate, a proposition was adopted, levying a tax on all household furnithe dispensing of these small crums) has is not done because the Engineer (who has ture, gold and silver, jewelry, &c., belonging aught against the present lock-tender; but because, as he says, the leaders of the party gregate, to four hundred dollars. In the demand the dismissal of every democrat, no House of Representatives, this amendment matter how honest and faithful he may be .- ed to call our "independence" in permitting an

THE RUMORED RESIGNATION .- The rumor of the resignation of Mr. BUCHANAN, Secreused in a boarding house, tavern or hotel, of the resignation of Mr. Buchanan, Secretary that this is quite a mistake, there is no independence to have been only ence in the case worth speaking of; the people

with his silver plate and rich carpets-his has not resigned, nor has he talked or thought of resigning; nor has any member of the carich jewelry, &c., though they may amount binet. The reason assigned, too, for his resigto as many thousands as the furniture of the nation, is as fabulous as the report itself boarding house keeper does to tens, yet it is There is no difference of opinion in the cabiexempt from taxation. Why this is so-what net on the Oregon question. There never was a more harmoninus cabinet, and there is as little variety of opinion on all the great questions which come before the present cabinet, as in any of its predecessors. We are fully warranted in making this statement CHURCHES IN NEW YORK .- We gather in the most authentic and authoritative

THE NATIONAL TREASURY. Here is a portion of it. The rest is around and about. The U. S. Treasurer's "weekly statement" of the amount of pub-

Merchants' Bank, Boston,	1 079 129
State, New York,	291,54
Bank of Commerce, N. Y	632,429
Bank of Commerce, IV. L.	286,84
Mechanics', N. Y	THE CONTRACTOR OF STREET
American, N. Y	214,16
Merchants', N. Y	561,359
Philadelphia Bank	195,759
Commerce, Philadelphia,	51,940
U. S. Mint, Philedelphia,	294,960
Chesapeake, Baltimore,	94,000
Bank of Baltimore,	81,04
Bank of Washington, D. C	135,24
Metropolis, D. C	540,469
Patriotic, D. C	540,488
Corcoran & Riggs, D. C	436,279
Bank of Louisiana, N. O	392,983
Bank of Missouri, St. Louis,	461,79
The total amount in denosite v	

The total amonut in deposite with differ-

DANIEL WEBSTER .- It is said, says the N. York True Sun, that Daniel Webster, afwhich will be the largest in Lowell. The ter having become eligible by citizenship, capital stock of the company is two millions will be sent, if posible, by the whigs of this of dollars, and the amount made on the capi- city, to the State Convention. Mr. Van Buren will also be a member, and it is probable 1845. It was a result of the election of "Tipethink, range between seven hundred thou- the contest for the presidency will be between the friends of those two eminent statesmen.

> FALSE PROPHETS .- Keep it before the declared " that if James K. Polk was elected, the country would be ruined and the people made beggars." Notwithstanding all this, business is unusually flourishing in the large cities, in fact every where, and the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers speak of the present season as the greatest ever witnessed in that respect .-Query. Is this the RUIN the Whigs feared. of a week, Delaware Gaz.

TRAVELING IN 1845 .- A citizen of Indianopolis went to England and Wales, staid there four weeks, and returned home, having has been recusitated by adding \$150,000 to been absent about eleven weeks.

All community of property is the grave of individual liberty .- Dean.

KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1845.

DEMOCRATS! KEEP IT IN MIND,

That "An Act [creating the State Bank, and other Banking Companies | so complex in its provisions, so contradictory in its different parts, so destructive of our republican institutions, so ruinous to liberty, and so void of justice & equity SHOULD BE REPEALED."

THE CONVENTION .- The County Convention comes off on the 9th of next month, and we hope our Democratic friends will see that it is fully represented. There are, we learn, quite a numher of candidates for some of the offices to be supplied, and we hope all will come prepared in a spirit of conciliation to go for the nominees of Putnam, have nothing to fear, but it becomes us not to relax that vigilance which is the price of liberty. And in other counties where our opponents are more equal, the most strenuous efforts are required. Only union, the sacrifice of minor preferences for the general good, and an honest zeal for our cause can make us permanently successful. Those who care nothing about politics in county matters are apt to be equally loose upon State and require the strictest organization to regain the ascendancy.

The Britannia has arrived at Boston bringing English dates to the 4th inst. The passage of the Maynooth Bill and the prospect of good crops is all the news of any importance.

WAR WITH MEXICO.-The news we publish to-

It will be observed that the Road Meeting to be held at Myers' Mill has been put off till the 16th inst., on account of the County Convention. The appointment of the Convention on the same day was an oversight. We hope that the friends of the road will give information of the change.

INDEPENDENCE .- Our pleasant friend Davison, of the Lima Reporter, very kindly condoles with us that if we are " not a gone coon, we are certainly a doomed democrat," because of what he is pleasarticle to appear in our paper, consuring the timeserving of the State Convention held at Columbus on the 4th instant. We beg leave to assure him that this is quite a mistake, there is no independhere are sound hard money democrats, and we have only echoed their sentiments. Now just let "No such report as the above has ever a half-and-half democrat come out this way, start a paper, preach soft money notions, Wenster diplomacy, Oregon surrender, &c. and he would really be independent. Nevertheless, we are inclined to believe that it would be a profitless speculation .-Probably, however, the Reporter measures our independence by the Whig standard; and, if so, we are not at all surprised that he gave us credit for such an amount beyond our deserts.

A FARMER.

THE ROADS. -Mr. Editor: I am happy to see by your paper, that a movement is making towards effecting an improvement in the roads of our county. We have heretofore been singularly negligent of our own true interests in this particular-The canal, which is now in operation, will be of little use to our county, unless we have roads to get to it. Now is the time for efficient and united action. Let all that portion of the citizens of the ested put their shoulders to the wheel, and each contribute his mite, and a very passable road can so on be made from Myers' Mill to the Canal-and thus secure to the farmers and merchants of the country named an accessible market. I hope, Mr. Editor, that public attention will be called to this matter, and that great benefit will result to that large portion of our county interested, from the proposed meeting.

July 15, 1845.

The Lima Argus has opened its eyes after a short but refreshing sleep, and the Editor begins to lay round him is if he had awoke from a nightmare in which he had dreamed that he had fallen from some dizzy height-of expectation. We hope the Argus may continue awake long enough to do the cause some service.

The postmuster at Rome Georgia, has been arrested on the charge of robbing the mail. depredations have been very extensive, consider-ing the short time he has been in office. He was appointed by the new Administration .- Whig Pa-

We see this statement contradicted in the Southern papers, which state that he received his official appointment prior to the 4th of March cance and Tyler too."

ARMY MOVEMENTS .- The N. O. Picayuuc of the 11th inst, says:-Ten companies of the 3d U. S. Infantry, 500 men in all, arrived yesterday from Red River on board the steamboats De Soto and Cote Joyense. They are under the command of Col. Hitchcock, and the barracks being already full of troops we understand quarters have been taken for them at the Lower Cotton Press. In a short time they will all be on their way to Texas. Gen. Taylor has not yet arrived here, but will probably be down in the course

FARMER'S AND MECHANIC'S BANK .- The bills of this Michigan rag mill are again affoat at par. We understand that the institution its capital stock.

Goethe said of Byron that he was inspired by the genius of pain.

THE PET BANK SYSTEM.

safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, and not quite calmed from the feverish contest, legislated as they had electioneered, blindly for party, and forgot their country, repealed the Independent Treasury Law, and left to that man, John Tyler, (the most corrupt of politicians, if we are to believe Whig denunciations,) the direction and deposit of more than ONE HUNDRED MIL-LIONS OF DOLLARS! The present Democratic Administration is burdened with this pernicious system, for which it is not to blame; but if it remains in existence after the next session of Congress, and the Democracy conscientionaly do not their utmost to effect a change, they will then become justly censurable. But on this point our party is pledged. We have nothing to fear; as a party we have ever been willing to make pledges to the people, and equally prompt to redeem them when made. And it is an unquestionable fact that the restoration of the Independent Treasury was an issue presented to the people of the Union. and decided in the affirmative by the election of Mr. Polk to the situation of Chief Magistrate. The Convention, held at Baltimore, which nominated him for this distinguished station, in the reselutions declaratory of the principles of the party. have the following:

"That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people."

Upon this bold and distinct assue the decision was made. No intelligent man gave his vote in the contest of last year, no matter what might be his ruling motive, but knew that the success or defeat of the Independent Treasury was affected by it: and, therefore, the Representatives of the people have now no other duty to perform than to carry out the will of their constituents by separating and purging the government from connection with Banks and dependance on them in seasons of difficulty. During the last war half of the cost of its maintenance was paid to banks, for which not one cent of benefit was received.

In peace or in war, in prosperity or difficulty, bank corruptions cannot be enumerated, their pollutions penetrate, like poison, every vein and artery of society, benumbing all healthy action, and slowly maturing the elements of decay; for if ever America falls from liberty into despotism banks and banking will be found to have sapped the honesty and undermined the manly virtues. which yet, thank God! mark the character of the mass of our people. Banks first purchased the fee simple of the souls of venal conductors of the press; they were the first to buy Congressmen and statesmen like cattle in the market, and with these traitor-mercenaries openly engage in a contest against popular power, defy the laws, and endeavor to substitute the rule of mammor for the government of liberty. That they have done so is matter of history, and is a warning against their having any further opportunity to use the people's money to seduce the public ser-

Our people have not forgotten how the deposi banks failed in the revulsion of 1837-8, involving the government in the consequences of commer cial disaster. Their liability to be influenced by foreign convulsions, and the facilities which they afford for draining the specie from the country by foreign capitalists, mixing our interests up with the schemes of European cupidity, prove their unworthiness to remain the fiscal agents of a Democratic Republican Government.

We make the following extract from the money article of the New York Herald, a Whig paper, eously. The power now lodged in the hands of the possession of any man be he ever so pure, it ought not to exist a moment longer than till a better system can be substituted; and the nearer any system brings the revenue under popular control, the more firmly will it be adhered to by the

After stating that the Secretary will soon com plete his arrangements for the safe keeping of the Public Moneys, and will choose " more safe depositories,"-(the Bank of Wooster?)-the article

"Reforms in the Government deposit system have been called for, and will even at this late day be attended with many advantages. Fortunately the Government has not lost anything recently by the explosion of any of the depositories, as the times have been prosperous, and the local banks have not been subject to any derangement in commercial affairs, Had there been any revulsion in money matters, and the banks been serious sufferers by the insolvency of their debtors, we should not have such a favorable report to make, and the government would not only have been heavy sufferers, but its opponents would have made political capital money. The Secretary is now anticipating the approach of a revolution in mercantile matters, and intends placing the Government deposits in places, upon terms, enstring at all times and under all circumstan ces, their safety and prompt disbursement[?] So long as times are good, and commercial affairs remain in a prosperous condition, the banks may continue sound and solvent, and the Government deposits comparatively safe, but the first unfavorable change in the times, the first black cloud that appears in the commercial horizon, endangers their safety, and creates fears and forebodings in the minds of those responsible to the people for the preservation of the public moneys. The mmense speculations, extended credits, and the general bankruptcy of the commercial classes in 1837, were the causes of the defalcations of Government deposit banks at that time, and the same causes would lead to the same results again. The Secretary of the Treasury has no doubt before him all the facts and circumstances of the last commercial revulsion, and the position of the od, and intends placing the deposits boyond Estimated loss \$50,000

any of the dangers then experienced, or the Tails system, thanks to Whig folly, has been in losses realized. We learn that no distinc-practice since 1840. Our opponents, careless of tion will be made between individuals and their inability to supply their favorite scheme for corporate institutions in the selection of depositories; that where it may be necessary to employ private bankers as depositories. it will be done upon the necessary security being deposited with the Secretary, and it is possible that the number of private depositories may be increased to the exclusion of public institutions. The deposits in the hands of private bankers would be more equally distributed among the commercial classes, and the public would not feel any inconvenience in the accumulation of a surplus revenue, as it would under the judicious management that invariably characterizes individual enterprise, be returned again to the channels of trade from whence it came, and be employed in business the same as though it had never been withdrawn; while on the other hand, the Government deposits in the banks are monopolized principally by a few of the directors, and are employed directly or indirectly by them in stock speculations, or some other speculation of the day, keeping vast amounts out of the regular channels of business, creating an unnatural, fictitious state of things, and checking the legitimate operations of trade. When not employed by these directors in stock and other speculations, they are used by them in whatever branch of business they are engaged in; and the surplus revenue of the Government, which is drawn from the resources of a thousand merchants, is monopolized by a small band of bank directors, for their individua' aggrandisement. The Secretary of the Treasury must be aware of these things, from the efforts made by the banks of this and other cities to secure as large a portion of the deposits as possible, and the jealousy that exists between these institutions upon this point, and we trust his knowledge of these facts will influence him in his selection of depositories in the principal cities in the Union."

> WARLIKE NAMES .- The Charleston Mercury censures the bad taste of using the terms of the battle-field for the contest of the ballot-box. It

Among the men of former times, hunting was termed "the image of war"—especially the pursuit of wild bears, lions and other ferocious beasts. It had some claim to the distinction. It combined violent exercise, personal peril, the submission to privation and the distinctions, of success, skill and courage. In our day there is enough said about "campaigns," "battles," "victories," defeats," "glory," and all that, to make a stranger think we were engaged incessantly in the business of knocking each other's brains out—that a bloody and desolating civil war was waged from year's end to year's end. What sort of fight and what sort of victory it is, we need not explain. But the dialect is perfectly devilish, and its use is, we are persuaded, of most demoralizing consequence. Those of the opposite party we call the "enemy;" when we put them out of office, we call them the "vanquished"and contrary to the laws of modern war, we proceed to treat them as criminals. Dismissing them from office is known by the terms, "slaughtering," "gullotining," "cutting off heads," and similar bloody-minded

We believe it is the French philosopher, M. Cousin, who says that all the wars which have hitherto decimated mankind have been to secure the conquest of some truth over some error; and and not likely to represent bankers disadvantag- the political and moral warfare in which we are engaged is most undoubtedly the conflict of truth the Secretary of the Treasury is dangerous in against false opinions. Perhaps, if the Mercury had taken another view of the subject it might have concluded that the familiar use of these terms is but an evidence of the decline of the martial spirit, the consequence of increasing intelligence. It certainly is no indication of violent feeling; it merely shews that if swords have not been besten into ploughshares, the military nomenclature has undergone a metamorphosis fully as strange. Battles are now become elections; ballots, " those paper pellets of the brain" supply the place of sword, catridge, and grape; the ensigns of party warfare is, on the one side a "rooster" rampant, on the other a 'coon pendant. Already our presidential candidates are described as "chiefs;" next we expect speeches will be called "bulletins:" and great leaders such as Calhoun and Webster, "monster guns;" Cabinet officers and Congressmen, be styled " heavy ordnance;" shifting politicians the "flying artillery" and custom house officers, marshals, district attornies, postmasters, &c. &c. "the riffemen;" while the higher grade of State officers might be named the "heavy cavulry," and the lesser dignitaries the "light dragoons." Party backs should justly be called "sappers and miners," and the people at large the "infantry," as they out of the errors of the administration, in bear the shock of battle. There is a class we are not providing for the security of the public at a loss to designate, and yet are too important to be omitted-we mean editors-the "forlorn hope" would most truly describe their duty in our campaigns: a front place in the conflict, plenty of knocks, wounds and bruises, but none of the spoils of victory,"

In truth these martial words do not call up in the minds of the people the images of blood and massacre which is their true interpretation; their use is innocent if the taste is questionable.

The Bank of the Metropolis at Washington City, has declared a dividend of 34 per cent, out of the surplus profits for the last six months, which will be paid to the stock-holders on and after the 3d of July .-- N. Y. Tribune.

The Buk of the Metropolis has Government funds on deposit to the amount of \$540,469, and this it has had for full six months without compensation for the use of it. No wonder banks can share "surplus

FIRE AT ROCHESTER .- A fire broke out in Rochester, N. Y., on the 13th instant, which Government, growing out of the bad policy destroyed from twenty to twenty five stores, pursued by the administration of that peri- shops, and dwellings, before it was got under.